British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

We are still without any direct intelligence from Europe later than the middle of December. Accounts, however, of a considerably more recent date have been received by the way of Brazil, according to which Lord John Russel had completed his arrangements for a cabinet on the 19th December, with nearly the same elements that constituted the last Melbourne administration. The French expedition for Madagascar was nearly ready for sea, and it was thought that its departure would not be delayed beyond the 1st January.

The Rio Janeiro *Jornal do Commercio* of the 13th ult. contains the following:—

"We received yesterday New York papers to the 3rd January. The *Commercial*, referring to a letter from its correspondent at Washington, states the following upon the subject of the Oregon question:—

"Mr Calhoun offered with success his good offices to place Mr. Buchanan again in contact with the British Minister; measures have been already taken to renew the negotiations as soon as orders arrive from England.

"The expectation is that the British Government will renew the negotiations upon the basis of the paralell of the 49th degree.

"Thanks to the exertions of Mr. Calhoun there took place yesterday (29th December) conferences between the most distinguished Whig and Locofoco members, and the following was agreed upon:

"1st. There shall be no war, until the means of compromise and arbitration are exhausted.

"No violent measure shall be allowed to pass in Congress.

"The resolutions offered by Mr. Douglass of Illinois and to be taken up in the order of the day of the 6th January, shall lie over."

The resolutions proposed by Mr. Douglass are as follow:—

1.—*Resolved*, That the right to all and every part of the territory to the South of 54°, 40' latitude North, *cannot* admit any compromise envolving the cession of any part of this territory.

2.—*Resolved*, That the question of right to this territory *cannot* be the subject of arbitration.

Mr. Winthrop, of Massachussets, presented on the same day the following counter resolutions:—

"1st.—That the differences between the United States and Great Britain with regard to the Oregon territory are still the subject of negotiation and arrangement, and that satisfactory evidence has not yet been produced that it is not possible to conclude an arrangement which the United States can accept.

"2d.—That it would be dishonourable to the age we live in, and in the highest degree discreditable for both nations to allow themselves to be dragged into a war on account of a question which is of no immediate or practical interest for either.

"3d.—That if no other means remain for the amicable settlement of this question, the principles of civilization and of Christianity require that recourse should be had to arbitration; and that this Government cannot release itself from all the responsibility that may ensue from neglect to arrange the controversy, until it shall have tried this means.

"4th.—That arbitration does not necessarily envolve a reference to crowned heads; and if there be any jealousy in this respect in any quarter, a commission of intelligent and dispassionate citizens of the two interested countries, or of any other part of the world, is offered as an obvious alternative and which cannot be objected to."

The *New York Herald* announces that on the 23d December, Mr. Levy, the new Senator from Florida, presented a motion to the following effect:—

"*Resolved*, that, in the opinion of the Senate it is advisable for the President to open negotiations with the Government of Spain for the cession to the U. S. of the Island of Cuba, the inhabitants thereof consenting thereto."

Although this motion created a good deal of laughter in the house, the *Herald* thinks it is no joke; and remarks that the first proposition for the annexation of Texas was received in like manner.

We have later news than the above in this city, viz.—to the 10th January. The excitement on the Oregon question had been renewed by the declaration of ex-President Adams that he goes the whole figure with Mr. Polk, in the White House—Douglass, of the Round House—and General Cass, of the Senate. He stated that he was in favor of giving immediate notice of the cessation of joint occupancy, and then he would occupy the whole territory. (This was followed by applause and clapping of hands, which the Speaker could not restrain.) He did not believe war would follow; but if it did come he believed the country would go into it with one heart. He would go as far as he could, if the breath of life was in him, to make that war terminate gloriously.

It is now doubted whether the whigs will not go against Mr. Calhoun and the peace men, and rush headlong down to 54 40—and all its consequences.

It is said that the Committee on naval affairs of the House of Representatives had agreed to report in favor of the building of 40 sailing and 40 steam frigates. This is rather significant.

The United States sloop of war Saratoga and brig Bainbridge fired thirteen minutes on Thursday last at noon with their flags half-mast, in honour to the memory of the late Commodore Elliot of the United States Navy, who died at Philadelphia in command of the Navy Yard.

MONTEVIDEO.—O'Brien, the Riverista emisary to England, and Lamas, Sen., formerly Chief of Police, who has been on a peregrination in Europe, arrived at Montevideo on the 4th inst.

The notorious Pacheco y Obes has been raised by the Anglo-French rulers to the rank of General with the same seniority as the Italian buccaneer, Garibaldi.

Major Wm. Wright, commander of the Argentine privateer boats *Maypú* and *Vencedora*, is at present at La Agraciada in the Uruguay. On the 15th ult., he captured 3 vessels under the flag of the intrusive Government of the ruthless Unitarians of Montevideo, in the mouth of San Salvador, in sight of a British brig of war anchored in the mouth of Yaguarí, on which occasion two armed schooners were despatched from that vessel, which, being much superior in force, obliged him to endeavour to save his crews. The English, as we before stated, captured the boats with 21 men on board. Major Wright succeeded in saving one of the prizes, with 13 prisoners he had taken, and who have been delivered by him to the Commander of La Agraciada at the disposal of our Government.—(*Gaceta.*)

Major Wright has since arrived in this city.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(From the "Archivo Americano.")

Since our last article upon the excesses of the Ministers of England and France, the sphere of their aggressions has been extended, and the offence to the dignity and rights of the Argentine Confederation rendered still more profound. The interruption of foreign commerce, the consequence of a blockade so iniquitously declared against the ports of this Province, and which very soon was to be extended to the whole coast of the Republic, was the precursor of the assault on several parts of our coasts and of the Oriental State; of the attack against Martin Garcia, Gualeguaychú and Salto; of the military occupation of Montevideo, and of the violent invasion of our inland rivers, almost at the very moment when a Minister of the Crown of England officially declared them inviolable for all foreign flags.

The simple perusal of the motives which the Plenipotentiaries of France and England have alleged in their famous manifesto, or rather their famous libel, will suffice to shew that they had no title whatsoever for their aggressions against us. Treaties had been respected, foreign population and interests protected; the provocations and insults of the various military and civil Agents of these two powers, and the very disdainful silence which their Governments had observed respecting the remonstrances of the Argentine Government, had been prudently dissembled, in order to give room for an honourable though tardy reparation for so many and so unmerited offences. Of all the charges made against the irreproachable administration of General Rosas, some had been repelled by the diplomatic Agents of the neutral powers residing in Buenos Ayres, including the very Chargé d'Affaires of France himself, and others, by public opinion strongly excited against the injustice of these proceedings.

All the refutations were peremptory, and left no other resource to those who had provoked them, than that of confessing their error, which in these cases neither excuses nor acquits. The intention of calumniating was evident, and a public Minister who prostitutes himself to that degree, degrades the very power he represents, however elevated it may be; for the greatness of a nation consists not in the abuse of force, but in respecting the universal principles of reason and of right. "When justice and considerations are treated of," said not long ago a Minister of the King of France, "the power of "Governments ought not to be taken into account. A "great power ought not to be wanting in the respect "due to a weaker State; and the intention of the Govern-"ment is to practice towards all the duties of comity and justice." (1)

Nor will it suffice to invoke humanity and civilization to violate these precepts. Were the acts of inhumanity, which have been attributed to us by the representatives of two nations which have so often deluged the earth with blood, true, as they are notoriously false, what right had England and France to interfere in our affairs? Did not Sir Robert Peel answer Lord Palmerston, who proposed the destruction of the depôts of negroes on the coast of Africa by force?: "It is not my opinion that, al-"though the object is to obtain a philantrophic and useful "purpose for humanity, the law of nations should be vio-"lated. I hope that France and England will come to "an understanding for destroying those depots of Africans, "but without violence, and entering into negotiations with "their native chiefs." (2)

Let this doctrine be applied to the proceedings of Messrs. Ousely and Deffaudis in the incomprehensible mission with which they have been encharged, and let it be said whether the most revolting antagonism is not at every step prominent against the principles of their Governments, and so evident, that there is no other alternative than to suppose hypocrisy in the declarations of those who command, or a scandolously audacious conduct on the part of those who obey. The words we have cited do not express the opinions of Grotius or Puffendorf: they are the maxims proclaimed by England in her foreign policy, with which those who are called to represent her must conform! How is it, then, that in the present case, the Plenipotentiaries invoke the instructions they have received in order to justify all the infractions of the law of nations of which they have made themselves culpable, and who even after so many incivilities dare to speak of international laws and the execution of treaties! Their intervention is founded upon the right which England pretends to have to guarantee the independence of the Oriental State, and amongst the documents which

[1] Words of Mr. Duchatel (encharged with the despatch of the Department of Foreign Affairs, during the late illness of Mr. Guizot) in reply to those who reproached the Ministry for the considerations with which they had treated Queen Pomaré. Sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of France on the 23d June of last year.

[2] House of Commons of England, sitting of the 5th May, 1845.

we have just published is the answer of Lord Ponsonby to the Argentine Ministers who in Rio Janeiro invited him to guarantee this same treaty England invokes for exercising that right. In that letter these precise words are read: »the undersigned is not authorised by his Govern- »ment for contracting any obligation for guaranteeing »any preliminary convention, or definitive treaty of peace »[3].» It is consequently demonstrated in an incontestable manner, that England not only has not guaranteed the independence of the Oriental State, but that it refused to guarantee it, and that its intervention in the affairs of that State is an unlawful intervention, which, as Mr. Peel himself expressed it, »does not exist in the law of nations.» [4]

In the convention of 1840, which is the only compact France has concluded with us, the Argentine Confederation obliged itself to consider the Oriental Republic of Uruguay in a state of perfect and absolule independence, »in the same manner as stipulated in the preliminary »Convention of peace adjusted the 27th of August, 1828, »with the Empire of Brazil» (5.) This clause clearly determines the character and limits of this obligation, which confers no rights on France, as it did not confer them on England: and, as the Government of Buenos Ayres, when treating with France, was still engaged in the war to which it had been provoked by Rivera, the usurper of public authority in the Banda Oriental, it reserved the use of its natural rights, »whenever exacted »by the justice, honour and security of the Argentine »Confederation;» rights which were explained and sustained by the Minister Guizot in a debate in the Chamber of Deputies of France. (6) And who can dispute them? The enemies of the Confederation assemble in the Oriental State, where they make an abusive use of the press, excite insurrection, organize and execute attacks, and omit nothing to overthrow the constituted authorities. They are encouraged by the presence of a foreign enemy, and to the crime of rebels they add that of traitors. Under the pretext of liberating the country, they do all they can to ruin it in order to render it unable to resist foreign aggression. Defeated in their designs, they were not dismayed: what they were not able to obtain from the hostilities of France, they expect from the simultaneous attack of France and England, and with no other weapons but calumny, no other attraction but prostitution, they at last succeed in bringing European intervention to the River Plate: and their immorality is such, that they celebrate the arrival of those who aspire to subdue their country and convert a sovereign and independent nation into a dispicable foreign colony!

The intrusive Government of Montevideo seconds them in these iniquitous plans, and affords them all its resources for realizing them. Carried away by its insensate and treacherous ideas of European supremacy in the navigation and commerce of the River Plate, it attacks the independence and prosperity of its neighbours, and on the one hand it conspires with the revolted of Rio Grande, in order to dismember that Province of the Empire, whilst on the other it arms the Unitarians with the view of again deluging the Confederation with blood.

These are the allies and the protegés of the Ministers of England and France encharged with a pacific mission; and these are also the men who wish to be respected and honoured for their imaginary great virtues and services to the country!!! And, in effect, what proofs have they given us of their pretended morality and patriotism? They were the assassins of the Governors Dorrego, Corbalan, Latorre, Heredia; of the Generals Quiroga, Villafañe, and so many other bleeding victims, inhumanely sacrificed to the fury of those demagogues. The disturbers of peace, the corruptors of manners, the delapidators of the public treasury were all Unitarians, as are those who now barter the honour, dignity and independence of the Republic. Such degraded men ought not to be protected, but rather punished, because no society can subsist, harbouring such traitors in its bosom.

The desire of putting an end to the disagreements of a people, of liberating them from the evils of anarchy, of bettering their institutions, of multiplying their enjoyments or their guaranties, is certainly laudable in an enlightened Government; but shall the empiric principle of homeopathy be introduced into politics? Remove one blockade and put on another: declaim against the disasters of one war and declare another; lament its victims, and multiply them; extend, and not extinguish the flames, and prepare a more frightful conflagration than that which it was pretended to avoid! This is not to pacify, but to destroy: to dry up the sources of national prosperity, and with them those of foreign commerce: because no country destroyed in internal convulsions and threatened by of an external war, can enrich those who impoverish it. Who can calculate the considerable losses suffered by the inhabitants of the river Plate in the few months during which they have been exposed to the direful action of foreign intervention, and how disastrous will not their future state be if it is not neutralized? Not only will the public and private fortune of the natives perish, but amongst its ruins foreign capitals will also disappear, and these losses cannot be repaired by indemnifications, a new measure invented by foreign Governments for converting the American Republics into tributaries of Europe. In the state of misery to which they are reduced by the continuance of these attacks, all their resources will not be enough to satisfy the cupidity of the interventors; and no one, not even Mr. Deffaudis, would now dare to present an account of »twenty thousand Spanish dollars» to indemnify a pastry cook. The easiest, and at the same time the most honest manner of reaping advantage from these countries, is not to send Admirals and Plenipotentiaries to embroil them in indiscreet questions, but to let the Governments, created and ustained by the voice of the majority, fulfil the mandate of their constituents, which certainly is not to deprive them of their rights by vilely delivering them up to foreign domination. The Government of Buenos Ayres will never be capable of such an infamous apostacy. The principles which General Rosas sustains, are those of the glorious act of our independence, which does not acknowledge in any foreign power the right of disposing of the will or of the fate of the Argentines.

The sacrifices they have undergone to acquire this independence are immense, and they will spare none to preserve it. The ruthless Unitarians who have betrayed it, and the foreign powers who propose to enslave us, will meet with a tenacious opposition on the part of those who have sworn to live and die free. This is the feeling which the Plenipotentiaires of England and France have excited, and as long as they are encharged with representing them, they ought not to expect to obtain any favourable result, because the wound which they have opened in the heart of the Argentines is most profound, not only from the injustice of their exigencies, but also from the virulence of their language and the inhumanity of their acts. The Government, which has taken so much care to maintain the security of the foreign population, has been styled by them arbitrary and tyrannica; its Ministers, uncivil; the Chiefs and Officers of our army, assassins; the Police, criminal; the Representatives of the People, prostituted; and all the people savages! This is the »diplomatic courtesy» of which they boast!

If they had been polite, Mr. Ouseley would not have written, when he first addressed the Government: »the »cruelties which have tarnished the character of this »struggle have produced a general sensation in Europe;» [7] a phrase he afterwards brought to perfection with M Deffaudis in his note of the 17th of June, when they for the first time solicited a suspension of hostilities. »This is a measure,» they both said, »in conformity »with all international usages under similar circumstan- »ces. It is on the other hand ordered by the general »principles of humanity which could not allow that at »the same time that the Plenipotentiaries have met for »the conclusion of a peace wished for by all, the destruc- »tion of men and the devastation of property should »continue, as it were, in their actual presence, and to »no purpose whatsoever.»

In this, they were not only wanting in courtesy, but also in truth, which is what a Plenipotentiary ought most to respect. Those who expressed themselves thus, descended from the high rank to which they had been elevated by the benevolence of their Sovereigns, to be confounded with the vilest detractors of a friendly Government. Mr. Ouseley, who under Mr. Hamilton had seen the secret manœuvers employed for discrediting General Rosas, could not but know how despicable his adversaries were, and how false their imputations; and it was his duty to have restrained M. Deffaudis in those imprudent words which his violent temper suggested to him, as well as in his implacable hatred against American Goverments. A recent event has proved the falsity of these charges. The person commanding the forces which have just been routed near Maldonado, was one of Rivera's principal chieftains, and was taken prisoner in the memorable battle of India Muerta: not only was his person respected, but he was acknowledged in his grade and honoured with the command of an important post, occupied by the forces of President Oribe. If this was the case with a Chief, how suppose that his sol- pathy, did not at least excite resentment? Meanwhile diers were murdered, who if they did not inspire sym- Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis, in their declaration of blockade, add to their former calumnies the following, »the atrocious butchery committed in cold blood after the »battle of India Muerta upon a thousand prisoners of »war!!!»

And are they the men who complain of a want of diplomatic courtesy, merely because a confidential note was published without the consent of the party who wrote it? Did these Gentlemen so soon forget that they had been wanting in something more than courtesy, when they intercepted the correspondence of the Government, to whom they afterwards sent it with visible signs of its having been violated! We do not know where Mr. Ouseley may have served his diplomatic apprenticeship, but we wonder that his knowledge should be so limited as not to know that at all times private notes have been made use of when containing important declarations, or are able to throw any light upon the questions which are agitated. The work of Martens is full of these documents, amongst which we will cite, the »confidential note,» sent by the Ministers of Austria, &c (*Recueil de Traités*, suplem. tom. IX, pag. 566:) the one of the same nature of Lord Castlereagh, of May 1820 (*ibid.*) tom. X, pag. 174: the confidential dispatch addressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of France, of January the 18th 1823, (*ibid.* pag. 218), and many other confidential documents lent to the author by the respective Governments, without being wanting on this account, in what Mr. Ouseley calls *diplomatic courtesey:* because the opinions of a Minister, let them be expressed as the may, are official when under his siguature. Mr. Pinckeney, Minister of the United States in London, once wrote [February the 24th 1811] to Mr. Smith, Secretary of State in Washington: »I have received last night Lord Wel- »lesley's answer (of which a copy is enclosed) to my let- »ter of the 17th instant. He has marked it *private*; and »speaks of my letter, to him as being *private* also. My »letter however, was not so marked, or intended; and »his answer, however marked, is essentially an *official* »*communication* of great importance.» And so much the more authorized was the Argentine Goverumeat for making use of the private correspondence of Mr. Ouseley, as it had to prove that its references were correct, and that it had not made Mr. Ouseley say more than what he had himself written. In the alternative of giving or receiving the lie, any man of honour has a right to make use of all his resources in order not be marked with the brand of impostor; and the resentment of Mr. Ouseley on account of the publication of a private letter, becomes a tacit declaration of its autheaticity. This puts us in mind of what a celebrated French public writer said: »that all these mysteries of State have been invented »in order to conceal some imprudence or some infamy.» [Mably]

Much would Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis have to conceal to be free from the severe judgement of public opinion, and of the malediction of the People; and if, as they say, they have acted in accordance with their instructions, the flagrant infraction of all the principles by which the friendly relations of nations and their Governmeut are linked, must prepare new and greater disturbances in the world. There will be no longer any dependence upon what a Minister may say or promise. Lord Aberdeen wrote to Mr. Morier, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M. in Switzerland under the same date (the 11th February 1845) on which he had just given his instructions to Mr. Ouseley, invested with the same character near the Argentine Government: »The respect of H. M. for the indepen- »dent sovereignty of the cantonal Governments, will at »all times prevent her from offering any counsel, or ex- »pressing any opinion which might lead to suppose that »she had the desire of interfering in the internal affairs »of Switzerland........................H. M.'s Government »is not ignorant of the aversion with which such an in- »tervention would be regarded by the Swiss of all par- »ties, and duly appreciates the patriotic sentiment which »inspires them with this repugnance...........» And this note, so different from the principle developed by Mr. Ouseley in an indentical mission near a State, whose organization is so homogeneous to that of the Helvetic Confederation, ends by stating: » H. M.'s Government »acknowledges the respect due to the free resolution of »a sovereign State in what exclusively belongs to its »own welfare and its external policy.»

Similar declarations had been made by Mr. Guizot in the Legislative Chambers of France. »We ought not to »occupy ourselves with what takes place in the Ameri- »can Governments: we ought not to declare ourselves »against one in order to favour another. This is pre- »cisely the case for applying the principle of non-inter- »vention in all its rigour. At such a distance, our igno- »rance of the true causes of the events, of the true force »of the parties, there is more than imprudence, and allow »me to say, a blind pride in pretending to discern where »the right resides, which of them is the most moderate or »the most violent, to league oneself with the one against »the other, and implicate France in affairs which are »not its own, in interests in which it has no share.» (8)

And giving a greater extension to these opinions, he afterwards transformed them into Cabinet principles, stating: »The Government, in its relations with distant »countries, and above all with the Republics of South »America, has two rules of conduct. The one is not to »interfere in their internal affairs; not to fall again into »what, in our opinion, was an error; not to take a part »in the internal dissensions; not to have any influence in »the triumph of one State over another. Our second »rule is to accord an efficacious protection to French »and national interests.» (9) If it were true that all what Mr. Deffaudis and Ouseley have done, has been nothing but the literal execution of their instructions, it is incumbent upon the honour of the Ministers of England and France to explain the striking contradiction between their words and writings, under the penalty of being degraded in the eyes of their contemporaries who observe them, and of posterity which is to judge them.

Nor is it the sole interest of their own reputation which ought to induce them to justify themselves, but also that of the States the destinies of which they have presided over: because these such irritating violations of the common law of nations, convulse all the bases of public order, destroy all guaranties and abandon countries and Governments to the brutal action of force.

The arbitrary acts of which we are victims and witnesses, are fatal precedents for all states, which ought to fear for themselves the repetition of the excesses committed in the river Plate. Those who without any motive or investiture, declare themselves arbitrators in a question entirely local: those who in the midst of peace take possession of a squadron, assault towns, occupy cities, invade inland rivers, and clothe a whole friendly population in mourning, what will they care for the rights and the clamours of the oppressed? As much as tuey have cared, and still care for the people in India and Algiers, whose fate they seem to prepare for the Americans. Destroy their Provinces, burn their cities, rase their temples to the ground, barbarously sacrifice their inhabitants without respecting age or sex!.......... This is the policy of those who invoke humanity and civilization!

But no one is ignorant of their tendencies, and if they are able to ruin the country, they will never be able to dominate it. The correspondence we now publish, and that which we have inserted in one of our late numbers, have convinced the most incredulous that the views of England and France are hostile towards the Americans, and that that feigned zeal for the preservation of the independence of the Oriental State, has no other object than that of concealing a plan of conquest. This perfidy has produced the effect which ought to have been expected All are now disposed to defend their rights, and not allow the country to fall into this unfathomable abyss of degradation and misery.

Mr. Chateaubriand, whom no one will accuse of being violent, said: »if all *civilized* Europe should wish to ob- »lige me to receive the Charter, I would go and live at »Constantinople [10];» and upon this sentiment of ha-

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[3] Letter of Lord Ponsonby, of August the 19th, 1828.

[4] Reply to Mr. Ewart in the sitting of the House of Commons, of May the 17th, 1845.

[5] 4th Article of the Convention concluded with Baron de Mackau.

[6] In the sitting of the 30th May, 1844.

[7] Memorandum of Mr. Ouseley, of May the 10th, 1845.

[8] Reply of Mr. Guizot to Mr. Mermillod, in the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of France, of February the 29th, 1841.

[9] Answer of Mr. Guizot to Mr. Glais-Bizoin in the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of France, of March the 27th, 1842.

[10] The Monarchy according to the Charter.

tred towards foreign intervention, is the irresistible power of General Rosas founded. All behold in him the undaunted Defender of the independence of the country; one who has never ceded nor will ever cede to its humiliation; the impregnable rampart against which the pretensions and intrigues of our enemies are dashed to pieces, and one, moreover, who has the talent of inspiring others with the confidence and valour he himself possesses.......... ....

Honour to those who thus defend the rights of their country: malediction and eternal opprobrium to those who betray it!

UNITED STATES.

(From the "New York Evening Post.")

Courrier des Etats Unis—its correspondence from Montevideo—French and English interference in the affairs of the Plata.

According to a letter published the 6th instant, in the French journal of this city, the "Courrier des Etats Unis," dated Montevideo, 8th September, 1845, it appears that the French authorities in the Plata are not perfectly *d'accord* in the management of the intervention. It says: "I regret the having to notice the inexplicable conduct of Mr. de Mareuil, the French Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres. Far from being favorable to the views of Mr. Deffaudis, in his negotiations with the Argentine Government, Mr. de Mareuil spared no pains to cross them. No one doubts that, had it not been for him, the affairs of the intervention in favor of Montevideo would already have taken a decisive turn. Mr. de Mareuil would be accused of perfidy, if he did not represent a loyal government and a generous nation."

From the above, it appears that discord has already begun between the different diplomatic agents of France concerning the intervention of that country in the affairs of La Plata; and we shall probably soon hear of some serious disagreement between the English and French Ministers. Each of those nations seeking for the same thing—that is, to take possession and occupy Montevideo as a colony for itself, to the exclusion of its ally, and consequently viewing with the utmost jealously every movement of the other—it will be difficult to preserve unity of action and concord among them. Indeed, according to official documents which have been published at Buenos Ayres, it appears that, even at the first start of this avowed intervention, England has suspected the good faith of the ally with whom she had associated herself, to carry into effect an unjust and unprovoked attack against the rights and liberties of two South American Republics. The language of Lord Aberdeen to the Argentine Minister at London, and that of Mr. Ouseley, the Minister Plenipotentiary to Buenos Ayres, encharged with the conducting of the intervention on the part of England, to the Argentine Government after his arrival at Buenos Ayres, all show a strong and deep-rooted suspicion of the good faith of France. The language of Mr. Ouseley has in fact been so strongly marked with suspicion of France, that it is difficult to imagine how the Government of Louis Philippe can get over it without demanding from England an explicit explanation.

There is a view of the question of blockade which no writer in our newspapers has as yet taken hold of. Have Mr. Ouseley and Baron Deffaudis, the Ministers of England and France, on their own authority and without positive instructions to that effect from their respective governments, the right to place Buenos Ayres and the other ports of La Plata, under blockade? There are strong reasons to believe that, when Mr. Ouseley sailed from England for the River Plata, he had no instructions from his government to put Buenos Ayres and the other ports of the Argentine confederacy under blockade? He probably had discretionary instructions on other points, but not a word of blockade. The extraordinary power of blockade—closing Buenos Ayres and the other ports on the Plata to the commerce of neutrals, has, therefore, been exercised by him in conformity to *his* understanding of his discretionary powers. The question then arises, has a government a right, according to the laws of nations, to delegate to any agent such extraordinary powers? Is the commerce of neutral nations to be sacrificed at the whim or caprice of a single individual—of a pro-consul? for, in fact, such appears to be the action of Mr. Ouseley. The unlimited powers granted by ancient Rome to its pro-consuls appear to be revived by the British Government.

Can neutrals permit such a great and extraordinary power to be exercised to their detriment at the discretion of an individual? Is it not a question which our Government should ask of Great Britain, whether the English Government ordered the ports of the Argentine Confederation to be blockaded, or whether it is simply an act of its agent? If they did not expressly order it, have our merchants a just demand against England for their losses, at least to the time that the Government of England approved the blockade?

It is not known whether Mr. Deffaudis, the French Minister, had positive orders from his Government to blockade Buenos Ayres; probably he also had discretionary instructions, without any authorization to proceed to that extremity. The same remarks can therefore be applied to his conduct in establishing that blockade as to the British Minister.

In the "Courrier des Etats Unis" of the date aforementioned, there is another communication from Montevideo, dated 16th September, 1845. Before examining that communication in detail, it is as well to mention, that coming from head-quarters of the bitter enemies of General Rosas and Oribe, its accusations against those two distinguished men, and its statements of affairs at Buenos Ayres, should be viewed with suspicion.

The communication says that "The passport office at Buenos Ayres is each day besieged by thousands of strangers, who, pressed by want, do not suffer themselves to be discouraged by the difficulties without number which are put in the way of delivering them. These difficulties, the dearness of provisions, and the misery which already weighs upon this numerous population, are the only motives which prevent us from seeing thousands of these fugitives arrive here."

The answer to the foregoing is this. It is well known that some weeks previous to the date of the above-quoted communication, British residents at Buenos Ayres were notified by a public proclamation of a British captain of a vessel of war then in that harbour, of the state of affairs, and that arrangements were made to take as many of them as pleased to quit Buenos Ayres, from that city, yet few, if any, profited of the chance thus offered them. They had been assured by General Rosas that they were safe, and that he would protect them, so long as they conformed to the laws of the country, and took no part against the Argentine Confederation; and they knew that they could have every confidence in his word, for they remembered well, that when the French a few years ago blockaded Buenos Ayres, the French residents in that city met with every succour and protection from him during the whole of that long blockade.

And if provisions are so scarce in Buenos Ayres as the communication from Montevideo says they are, why, it would be the natural policy of General Rosas not to put any obstacle in the way of any and every foreigner quitting that city. The writer of that communication appears to have overshot the mark.

All these make the writer of the communication to the "Courrier des Etats Unis" "presume that the ulterior events will be accomplished without the spilling of blood, and favorable to the views of the intervening powers."

Want of objects of the first necessity! Meat and bread are the most essential objects of first necessity. Can an army which, like that of General Oribe's, has possession of the whole of the interior, where an ox can be had for two dollars, and where vegetables and breadstuffs can be found in plenty, be in want of the articles of first necessity? The idea is preposterous. The writer of the communication from Montevideo has again overshot his mark.

In the said communication from Montevideo it is also said, that "the intervention takes its course without impediment; but a few days since there was the bombardment and capture of Colonia; today the Oriental flag floats on the island of Martin Garcia." It likewise speaks of "the want of objects of the first necessity which are already felt," &c., among Oribe's troops.

The capture also of the island of Martin Garcia, figured likewise as a great exploit; "that the enemy made but little resistance; and, on quitting it, abandoned sixty horses, one hundred oxen, and four hundred sheep." If the Montevideans, with the combined fleets of France and England, captured that quantity of provisions, it must, indeed, have caused great rejoicings among the half-starved population of that city; probably, however, their allies on board the combined fleets of England and France had a share, which, unquestionably, must have been extremely agreeable to them, for it is probable that they had already begun to feel the effect, in a want of fresh provisions, of the decree of Oribe, directing all the inhabitants to quit the coasts and proceed into the interior with all their property, oxen, sheep, and all. But, seriously speaking, can any one believe, that, on an island which had, some time previous to the want spoken of, been evacuated by order of the Argentine Government, and had continued since that period completely deserted, that there could have been found these one hundred oxen and four hundred sheep?

The communication in the "Courrier des Etats Unis" quoted also a letter from a correspondent at Buenos Ayres of the Montevidean "Patriot," which says that "the Members of the Philanthropic Federal Mashorca Society cover Buenos Ayres and its environs with their rallying sign, which is an enormous red pompon fixed on their hat." In every country whose inhabitants possess any patriotism, societies are formed among themselves in time of war to aid the government in the defence of their rights against the common enemy. The Philanthropic Federal Society above spoken of is a society of that description, and is composed of the most distinguished citizens of Buenos Ayres, whose hatred of foreign dictation can only be extinguished by death. The term Mashorca is made use of in the communication as a term of ridicule. No society of Mashorca exists in Buenos Ayres.

It is also said in the same communication from Buenos Ayres to the Montevidean Patriot, that "having been informed of the clandestine flight of some embarkations, and desirous to prevent new attempts, the Dictator, according to a rumour generally spread, purposes to block the narrow entrance of the Riochucho, by sinking two or three schooners, and even more, if necessary."

If the rumor is true, and it should be put into execution, it will probably be done, not so much to prevent persons or vessels from quitting the port, as to prevent its being attacked by small armed vessels of the French and English squadrons, who otherwise might make an attempt to destroy the numerous small vessels which are always in port. It is a measure which probably would be adopted in many of our ports in case a war should occur between the United States and England.

It also appears, according to the communications in the "Courrier des Etats Unis," that there were great rejoicings at Montevideo at the success of the intervention.

Let us see what cause they have for rejoicing. Montevideo, notwithstanding the boasted success of the intervention, still continues to be closely besieged by General Oribe, at the head of a powerful army of native soldiers, and an auxiliary force of Argentines. Colonia, a small town, it is true, has been captured by the combined fleets of English, French, and Montevideans, consisting of about thirty vessels, great and small; but in the communication in the "Courrier des Etats Unis, from Montevideo," under date of the 9th September, 1845, it is said, "That the admirals, after its capture, landed and ordered batteries to be constructed to defend the town." * * * "That the making of the fortifications had occupied the marines who had landed, a day and a half; and that these works are of such a nature as to take from the Mashorca every hope of re-entering its walls."

This certainly does not look as if the English and French had met, or expected to meet, with any friendly aid from the citizens of the Banda Oriental. And, in fine, what has been gained by this intervention? Nothing but ruin to the commerce of neutral nations with the Plata; for, instead of one blockade, that of Montevideo, we have now all the ports in the river blockaded—Buenos Ayrean and Uruguayan are now all closed (except Montevideo) to the commerce of every nation—certainly a very pretty state of things for the Montevideans to rejoice at; but their rejoicing will find no echo in the bosoms of the merchants of neutral nations, whose ruined prospects will call from them something very near akin to curses upon this unjust and unprovoked interference of England and France in the affairs of La Plata.

Advertisements.

Omnibus and Volantas,

FOR the THORNDIKE RESTAURANT, will leave the corner of Corrientes and Alameda Streets, at morning and evening on feast days. Families wishing to visit the Quinta, can have either of the vehicles to call at their residence, on any day required, by leaving written orders the day previous at the Quinta, or at 113, Piedad Street.

Silesia Rams.

THOSE who are desirous of refining and improving their sheep are informed that Mr. Flint has on sale superior Rams from his pure blooded Silesia and Saxony flocks which he is now offering at reduced prices.

The superior quality of those rams as to purity of blood and weight of fleece are too well known to require any further remarks *They are the only Sheep of the Silesia cast in Buenos Ayres*, and experience has shown that the casts from these rams give nearly double the quantity of wool of those from the Saxony rams and of equal quality.

Those who wish to purchase will please apply to Mr. SPRING, Barraca de los Andes, or to Mr. WILLIAM T. LIVINGSTON, Barraca del Diezmo; these gentlemen having been appointed agents for the sale of said rams. Samples of the wool can also be seen at those places.

tfo

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

March 14.—Wind S.S.E., hazy.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 15.—Wind N., hazy.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 16.—Wind N., hazy.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 17.—Wind W., at 8 a. m. changed to S.S.E., hazy.

Arrived, French brig of war Adonis, 20 guns, Captain Colet, from Buceo and Colonia.

March 18.—Wind S.S.E.. in the afternoon changed to E.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 19.—Wind N.N.E., fresh.

Sailed, during the night, United States brig of war Bainbridge, 10 guns, Capt. Lawrence Penington, for Montevideo.—Passengers, Messrs F. W. Dominick, J. W. Kelly, and 4 others.

March 20.—Wind N.W. at 10 a m. changed to S.E.

No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

February 28.

Brazilian sloop of war Uniao, hence

March 1.

Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa del Plata, hence

March 3.

British barque Levenside, Robert Kerr, from the coast of Patagonia 14th February.

Prussian barque Patriot, from the coast of Patagonia.

March 4.

Sardinian zumaca Nuestra Señora del Rosario, Corveto, from Rio Grande 20th February, and the Island of Gorrito 3rd inst.

American barque Baltimore, Lebron, from Baltimore 27th December, and Rio Janeiro 19th February.

American brig Treaty, Tatem, from Rio Janeiro 14th February.

March 5.

British schooner of war Vigilant, from Maldonado.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

March 18.—The French schooner late 9th of July this morning shifted her anchorage.

This day (21st inst.) completes the 175th day of the blockade.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Melampus, 42 guns, Captain John Norman Campbell.

Brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed.

UNITED STATES—Sloop of war Saratoga, 24 guns Captain Shubrick, bearing the flag of Commodore Lawrence Rousseau.

FRENCH—Brig Adonis, 20 guns, Capt. Colet.

Schooner late 9th July, 1 gun.

SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero.

BRAZILIAN—Brigantine Olinda, 10 guns, Captain Amazonas.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last :—

Saturday..........81
Sunday..........83
Monday..........85
Tuesday..........81
Wednesday..........75
Thursday..........7
Friday..........74

Advertisements.

T. C. HELSBY,

Daguerreotypist,

No. 121 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.

(Successor to Mr. Bennet,)

DESIRES to inform his friends and the public of Buenos Ayres that he is about to be absent for some time; those therefore who may wish to have their Portaits taken by this process would do well to apply immediately.

J. M. Tuksbury, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

HAS removed from Calle del 25 de Mayo to Calle del Perú No 116 He gives advice in his house from 7 till 8 a.m., and from I till half past 2 p.m.

Superior Accommodation for Gentlemen

THE undersigned having taken the spacious and commodious house in the Calle de Tucuman, No. 26, has it in his power to offer to Gentlemen comfortable lodgings, with board and attendance. Those Gentlemen who prefer living in a private house, will find the present opportunity desirable, from the pleasant situation of the premises, on which there is a spacious Orchard, and the attention which will be paid to their comfort.

3t.p. HUGH WHITE.

Pegged Boots, Shoes, and Brogans.

THE Subscribers respectfully advise the public that they have established, on the most approved method, a manufacture of the abovementioned articles; they have secured experienced workmen, and use only the best materials. The public is requested to call and examine the stock of Boots Shoes and Brogans, which are fresh, and will be sold to sui purchasers, at prices lower than they have ever been introduced for from abroad A liberal discount will be made to persons purchasing lots to sell retail.

THOMAS WIRE & CO.,
113, Piedad Street

BUENOS AYRES Commercial Rooms.

THE present Proprietor of the above establishment has the satisfaction of announcing to the Mercantile Community of this City, and to the public in general, that it will be carried on the ensuing year in the same premises and under the same terms as heretofore, and begs to assure the subscribers that it will be his earnest endeavour to merit their patronage, by facilitating every information which it may be in his powe, to afford for the promotion of their commercial interests.

In accordance with the liberal principles on which it is the intention of the proprietor to conduct the establishment, and in order to make it more generally subservient to the interests of the commercial community at large, he has resolved to add another slate, which shall contain, in Spanish, all the information relative to arrivals and sailings to and from this port. In furtherance of the same purpose, and for the more immediate benefit of subscribers, a list of arrivals hence at foreign ports, and of arrivals thence at Montevideo, &c., will be kept up in the Telescope Room, on other two slates. in both languages.

Foreign periodicals and newspapers from different parts will also be augmented in proportion as the wants or increasing number of subscribers may require.

Vessels on the eve of sailing will be posted in the Slate Room, where the letter box is placed, and the careful forwarding of letters to their destination shall be one of the objects of his special attention.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Those who have the right of admittance to the Reading Room, Telescope Room, and Azotea, are—

Subscribers, and non-residents introduced by subscribers.

The national and foreign authorities.

Officers of Vessels of War and Packets.

Captains and Supercargoes of Merchant Vessels of all Nations.

The Branch Pilots have, as heretofore, the free use of the Telescopes and Azotea.

The Slate Room is open to the Public.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 31, 1845.

Notice.

THE firms of Briscoe, Twyford & Co., of this city, and Briscoe, Steward & Co , of Montevideo, are this day dissolved by agreement, so far as respects George Beley, but the business will still be carried on in both cities under the same firms by the continuing partners, and Mr William Steward, who are hereby authorized to settle all accounts.

Buenos Ayres, December 31st, 1845.

William Briscoe & Son.
George Beley.
James Steward.
Charles H. Twyford.

John Trilla

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the Public, for the liberal support he has experienced since he commenced business, and begs most respectfully to inform them that he has now on hand a most superior stock of Wines and Spirits, also Barclay, Perkins & Co's Bottled Porter, English and Scotch Ales, &c. &c., which he offers on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—Dinners &c. &c., prepared as usual on the shortest notice.

Coffee House de la Bien Venida,
Barraca Road, Feb. 18, 1846. f 18—4

Electro Metallurgy

APPLIED TO DENTISTRY.

MR. ROWLEY, from London, begs to inform the residents of this City, that he has brought to the most satisfactory conclusion a series of Metallurgical Experiments founded on the principles of the above *New Science*. The invaluable advantages arising from this new discovery, combined with the system which Mr. R. has practised with the greatest success for many years, will render the construction of artificial teeth much more perfect than heretofore.

Teeth constructed on the principles of the above new improved system, are held securely in their places, by the combined action of *atmospheric pressure* and *capillary attraction*, whereby springs are in most cases rendered unnecessary.

Persons however advanced in years, who have been disappointed in the use of artificial teeth, will find that this improved system will restore to them, all the functions of the natural teeth as regards mastication, articulation, duration, and beauty Teeth thus constructed may be removed and replaced with the greatest facility.

Mr. R. has also constructed an instrument with which he can remove the caries or decayed parts of the teeth more effectually than by the method usually adopted, and which if applied in time will obviate in many cases the necessity of extraction, by inducing an enlargement of the bone in the crown of the tooth, which in early life possesses vitality sufficiently active for that purpose.

Those persons who may be disposed to take advantage of what is now offered, should apply without delay, as it is the intention of Mr. R. to proceed to England, in order to secure to himself his methods, by right of patent. Apply between the hours of 9 and 3.

No. 65, Calle 25 de Mayo.

3 tp

Mrs. Jane Traynor,

STRAW BONNET MAKER,

BEGS leave to acquaint her friends and the public in general that she still continues to clean Straw and Leghorn Bonnets at her residence Calle Tucuman, No 91.

Straw and Tuscan Bonnets cleaned and turned in the neatest manner, and all kind of fancy straws; also Gentlemen's Leghorn and Chili Hats on the most moderate terms.

Allowances in prices to Milliners.

f 6—4 p

(Extract from the Edinburgh Gazette of September 5, 1845)
Glasgow, September 1, 1845.

THE undersigned, Spencer Davis Weller, ceased, on the 31st day of December 1844, by mutual agreement, to have any concern in or to be a partner of the concerns carried on in Glasgow, under the firm of John Anderson and Company, in Buenos Ayres, under the firm of Anderson, Weller and Company, in Monte Video, under the firm of Anderson, Macfarlane and Company, and in Liverpool, under the firm of S. D. Weller and Company.

Spencer Davis Weller.

THOMAS WALLS, Witness.
JAMES MACRAE, Witness.

WANTED A JOURNEYMAN CURRIER. A good workman will find constant employment and liberal wages. Apply at the Leather Store 113 Calle de la Piedad, where may be had a good assortment of all descriptions of Leather at liberal prices.

THOS. WIRE & CO.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish..........	380	á	384	each
Do Patriot..........	378	á	380	do.
Plata, macuquina..........	19	á	20	do for one
Dollars, Spanish..........	22	á	23	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones..	22	á	22⅜	do.
Six per cent. Stock..........	76	á		do. per cent
Exchange on England...	2½d.			
Do. France......	23	á	25	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro..	3			per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo..	3			do.
Do. United States	19	á	20	
Hides, Ox, for Engld &Germy	44	á	45	per pesada.
Do. France........	38	á	40	do.
Do. North America	36	á	38	do.
Do. Spain........	withoutprice			do
Do. salted..........	do.			do.
Do. Horse..........	20	á	22	do. each
Calf skins..........	37	á	40	per pesada
Sheep skins, common........	27	á	30	per dozen
Do. fine..........	36	á	37	do.
Deer skins..........	withoutprice			do.
Goat skins..........	do.			do.
Nutria skins..........	3	á	3¼	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins..........	no price.			dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short..........	34	á	36	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed..........	45	á	50	do.
Do. long..........	100	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed......	23	á	25	do
Do. picked..........	withoutprice			do.
Do. shorn from skins......	do			do.
Do. mestiza, dirty........	15	á	35	do
Tallow, pure..........	withoutprice			do.
Do. raw..........	15	á	17	do.
Do. with grease..........	withoutprice			do.
Jerked beef..........	do.			per quintal.
Horns, mixed..........	100	á	150	per thousand
Do. Ox..........	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones..........	withoutprice			do.
Hide cuttings..........	8	á	10	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white........	withoutprice			per lb.
Do. black......	8	á	9	do.
Salted tongues..........	6	á	7	per dozen
Salt, on board..........	none.			per fanega.
Discount..........	1½	á	3½	per cent. month

he highest price of Doubloons during the week 386 dollars
The lowest price 376 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1-8. The lowest do. 2 1-16d.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.